

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

1 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation, Diplomatic Efforts--Ayatollah Khomeyni has reaffirmed Iran's refusal to compromise with Iraq and has urged the Iranian people to continue the fight "right to the end." In a recorded speech broadcast by Tehran radio on 30 September, Khomeyni called the Iraqi leaders "perpetrators of corruption" and declared that "there is absolutely no question of peace or compromise and we shall never have any discussions with them." He made no mention of the mediation efforts initiated so far. Khomeyni told the Iranian people that they are fighting a battle to safeguard Islam against "blasphemy": "Even if we are killed it will not matter, and if we kill, God willing, we will attain paradise." He urged all those in the western border region, specifically in the besieged cities of Ahvaz, Khorramshahr and Abadan, to remain "steadfast" and not leave their towns, as that would be a sign of "weakness." He added that "the entire nation should go and fight when permission is granted." Khomeyni said that Iraq, not concerned with observing Islamic principles, bombs cities and kills civilians, but that Iran does not attack innocents. Thus, it can advance only "step by step" and "alley by alley." Because the Islamic Republic observes this policy, he claimed, Iraq thought that Iran was not strong enough to resist it but it now knows differently.

Khomeyni also declared that Iran can count a number of "blessings" as a result of this war. First, it has proved wrong those who stated that the revolutionary government has destroyed the army. Instead, the army has demonstrated itself to be both powerful and united. Second, it has exposed the true feeling of those Iranians who claimed they were devoted to the masses but who are now nowhere to be seen. Now, according to Khomeyni, Iran can dispose of all of them with a "single blow" when it chooses to "get rid of their evil." Third, the war has demonstrated the strength of the people's unity and their revolutionary attitude. Fourth, war always purges men of their "fatigue and slackness" and brings to the fore their active "inner capacity." And fifth, even though a general mobilization has not been called, the Iraqi "fantasies" about rolling over Iran quickly have been dispelled and Iran has proved that it can destroy the invaders "very soon" if its government decides to do so.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, stated that the views expressed by Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri on "ways of settling" the dispute with Iraq were "completely personal" and "do not reflect the government's view and cannot commit the Islamic Republic of Iran in any way." According to BBC television, Ambassador Mokri said Iran would consent to talks if President Saddam Husayn resigned. Iraqi forces surrendered, Iraq handed over Basra to Iran and Iraqi Kurds were given the right of self-determination.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq concluded his mission in Baghdad on 30 September and departed for Paris. According to INA, Haq praised Saddam Husayn's 28 September speech in which he proposed negotiations to end the conflict as a statement made in a "sincere peace-loving and tolerant spirit." Karachi radio cited Haq as saying in Paris that he is "hopeful" about chances for a peaceful resolution to the fighting but sees "no prospects for an early cease-fire." AFP reported that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, speaking in Amman after having visited both Tehran and Baghdad, has called on all Palestinian leaders to remain "strictly neutral" in the dispute. According to Tripoli radio, Saudi Arabia has informed the Libyan Foreign Secretariat that it concurs with the call to convene an Islamic foreign ministers conference to halt the fighting.

The West German press agency DPA reported that the Iranian Embassy in Bonn announced that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has dispatched a special emissary, Mohammad Mehdi Nayabi Motlaq to European capitals to explain the Iranian position on the conflict. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with the Iranian envoy on 29 September and received a personal message from Raja'i. DPA said Navab Motlaq was scheduled to go to Vienna on 30 September.

In a 29 September interview with Tehran radio, Raja'i stated that Iran is "busy in appointing" a foreign minister but that in the meantime all Iranian embassies have been charged with notifying the governments to which they are accredited of the Iranian position. Navab Motlaq's mission, however, is the first major diplomatic effort of Iran outside the Islamic world to explain its stand on the conflict with Iraq.

Military Situation--For the second day in a row neither Iraqi nor Iranian media have claimed major advances on the battlefield, although the Iranian Joint Staff, in statements carried by Tehran radio, said that a total of 207 Iraqi tanks and armored personnel carriers have been destroyed in the fighting. Abadan radio told the populace to prepare for possible street fighting by digging trenches in the city and preparing molotov cocktails and other rudimentary "destructive means." A later announcement on the radio asked the people not to panic, saying that the Iranian forces have stopped the Iraqi advance into the city.

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, said Iraqi aircraft deterred Iranian reinforcements trying to reach Dezful and successfully hit Naft-e Safid, Ahvaz, Abadan and oil installations near Bandar Shahpur. The General Command also reported Iranian bombing of several targets in Iraq, including Baghdad and the gas pipeline near Al-Hillah: ad-Dawrah. However, monitored Iraqi media have not mentioned a 30 September attack on the Iraqi nuclear center 30 km east of Baghdad.

In an interview given to the Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH, reported by AFP, Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Na'im Haddad said Iraq has "proof" that Japan and South Korea, with the "consent" of the United States, are making "massive deliveries" to Iran of military spare parts, especially for the air force. According to AFP, Haddad said in the interview that both superpowers are trying to "spread the conflict throughout the gulf region despite Iraq's efforts to keep the fighting within "limited proportions."

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Saudi aircraft were observed delivering weapons at a section of a Bahrain airport under U.S. control. The radio also reported that a Jordanian armored brigade has arrived in Iraq to assist the Iraqi ground forces. But the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in a commentary reported by INA, denied Iranian allegations of Arab press speculation on Arab aid to Iraq, in particular Jordanian and Moroccan aid. Saddam Husayn stated earlier, in his 28 September speech, that Iraq does not intend to request military aid but that if it ever does it will not be ashamed to admit it.

Reacting to President Carter's proposal to convene a conference of Western industrial nations to consider ways of safeguarding the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz, an unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service said the "slightest interference" will result in a threat to Western interests in the Persian gulf. The radio claimed that "global blasphemy" has panicked and must realize that Iran will not respond to threats and that rather than shying away from a fight, Iran welcomes it, for it is the "international plunderers" who would lose everything.

American Hostages

Despite the fact that Tehran radio's Arabic service reported on 23 September that the Majlis had decided to "freeze the hostages issue during this period," Tehran radio reported that general debate on the question "continued" on 30 September. The radio said that seven people have been approved for the special committee set up to recommend action on the issue and that the Majlis has begun to establish the committee's guidelines. During the 30 September session, the Majlis members agreed that the committee will not be empowered to take a final decision on the hostages, that deputies have a right to submit proposals to the committee and that the committee will be required to provide deputies with the minutes of its meetings.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'ARAFAT URGES PALESTINIAN NEUTRALITY TOWARD IRAN, IRAQ

NC301654 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Amman, Jordan, 30 Sep (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation Chief Yasir 'Arafat has called on all Palestine resistance organisation leaders to remain strictly neutral in the Iraq-Iran conflict, Palestinian sources said here today.

The PLO leader has just returned here from visits to both Tehran and Baghdad on an unofficial mediation mission.

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS DFLP SECRETARY GENERAL HAWATIMAH

AU231700 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Sep 80 p 4

["P.V." article: "Statement by Palestinian Leader: We Are Prepared for Any Eventuality"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, a four-member delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] visited our country. Along with Al-Fatah, the DFLP, which is affiliated with the PLO--which unites various resistance forces--counts among the fairly significant groups and occupies a position on the left wing of the movement. DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, who headed the delegation, answered a few questions posed by a member of our paper's staff:

[Question] Why was it necessary to postpone the session of the Palestinian National Council (parliament) planned for September?

[Answer] Organizational and political difficulties made the postponement necessary. For instance, the DFLP demanded that the movement unequivocally dissociate itself from the Venice initiative of the Common Market countries, which is nothing but an attempt to salvage the Camp David deal. However, rightist trends also come into play in the PLO. Fortunately, they are not in a position to force their will on the movement. The Palestinian National Council will be convened before the end of the year.

[Question] How can one judge the fact that a ministry of occupational affairs [Megszallasugyi] has been established in Jordan?

[Answer] King Husayn, whose policy is in conformity with U.S. Middle East strategy and, thus, with the EEC's latest initiative for a "settlement" as well, is still striving to return Transjordan to his country. In his opinion, the Ba'ath government will be defeated and he will be able to come to terms with the Israeli Labor Party, which would ascend to power, over this issue. Their position is a common one, because they oppose the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and refuse to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. However, since the Palestinian masses' answer is in the affirmative to both these questions, no ministry can stand in their way.

[Question] How seriously can one take the jihad (holy war) proclaimed by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd, because of Jerusalem's annexation by Israel?

[Answer] Prince Fahd backtracked recently, declaring that there will be a jihad if, as with the Camp David agreements, the West European countries' proposal for a settlement also proves ineffective.

[Question] In Lebanon, how big a threat is it to the PLO and its leftist allies that the Phalangist Party attained hegemony in the ranks of the Christian right wing in the summer, and is making preparations for finishing off its adversaries?

[Answer] Israel and the Phalangists coordinate their plans. When the Phalangists treacherously attacked militiamen of the Liberal Democratic Party--the "Tigers"--and massacred them, they acted with Israel's approval. The "uniting" of the Lebanese right wing under the auspices of the Phalange enables it to more effectively support Israel's military acts. Israel would like to expand the "miniature empire" of the renegade Sa'd Haddad along the border, so as to establish direct territorial contact with the Phalangists. However, they overestimate their strength. They cannot defeat the progressive Lebanese and Palestinian forces.

[Question] Can Israel be expected to intensify its military acts against southern Lebanon?

[Answer] We expect the Israeli Army first to mount swift raids against the rear area of the Palestinians, and second, after a certain time, to launch an attack on a larger scale, involving also the occupation of territory, against the southern part of the country. We are prepared for both eventualities and we will repulse these attempts and preserve our main forces.

OAPEC DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD191329 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 15 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] A delegation representing the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] will arrive in the PRC on Monday on a 1-week visit in response to an official PRC invitation. The visit is similar to previous visits which OAPEC delegates have made to a number of industrialized and developing countries with the aim of exploring the possibilities of cooperation between the organization members and those countries in the fields of oil industry and exchanging views and information between the two sides.

The delegation to the PRC is headed by OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali Ahmad 'Atiqah and includes 'Abd al-Qadir Ma'ashu, the organization's adviser on international relations; Dr Walid Khadduri, director of the information and international relations department; Ahmad as-Sa'di, head of the energy unit; At-Tayyib Wanadah, from the department of petroleum projects; and Musa Isma'il from the exploration and production unit.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR 30 SEP

GF301235 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received at Ar-Rifah Palace this morning, Mr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ibrahim Sa'id-Habbubi, the Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain. The talks covered bilateral relations between the two countries and current developments in the gulf region.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GF271202 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] His highness the amir issued an amiri decree delegating the minister of housing, Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, to deputize for the minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, during his absence abroad. The minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, left for New York this morning to lead Bahrain's delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

In New York Shaykh Muhammad will attend the meetings of Arab foreign ministers, the conference of Islamic foreign ministers and another meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers. He will also have talks with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, on issues related to the agenda of the General Assembly.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. APPROVES SAUDI REQUEST FOR AWACS AIRCRAFT

LD302000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1922 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Sep (SPA)--A responsible source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation said today that in order to consolidate the kingdom's air defense capabilities, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has asked the U.S. Government for AWACS aircraft, which specialize in surveillance and which will furnish Saudi air defense and radar stations with precise early data. The source said in a statement to SPA that the U.S. Government has approved the kingdom's request.

UAE

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IMF, WORLD BANK CONFERENCE

GF281705 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The UAE delegation to the IMF and World Bank governors conference left for Washington today. The conference begins the day after tomorrow and will last until 4 October. Minister of Finance and Industry Hamdan ibn Rashid Al-Maktum heads the delegation. He will leave London for Washington to attend the meetings.

OIL MINISTER SAYS UAE MAY INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

NC280752 Paris AFP in English 0741 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Nicosia, 28 Sep (AFP)--The United Arab Emirates might increase their oil production if a shortage develops as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Emirates Oil Minister Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has told the specialist oil weekly MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY published here.

In a telephoned interview at the outbreak of fighting, he said that the Emirates, which belong to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), could reconsider its oil production with a view to increasing it if a real shortage occurred.

He said that his country had agreed in principle with other countries at the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna to reduce its production by ten percent from October 1.

The Emirates currently produce some 1.7 million barrels a day, having reduced output by 80,000 barrels a day in August, the survey noted.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM ARAB TOUR, SUMMARIZES RESULTS

LD271924 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Aden at noon today after a short visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, the Syrian Arab Republic and the northern part of the homeland where he participated, in San'a', in the official celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the 26 September glorious revolution. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made the following statement on his return:

Our visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah was successful and fruitful as it afforded us the opportunity of discussing separately and earnestly with our brothers in Libya, headed by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, a number of vital issues concerning our Arab peoples and their generous forces.

We discussed developments in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Gulf. We exchanged views on appropriate ways of confronting the reactionary Zionist imperialist design which has started to expand and reach the stage of planting aggressive military bases in the Arab region. We emphasized the need to take resolute measures against this hostile presence so that other sides do not persist in sacrificing the sovereignty and independence of its peoples. [sentence as heard].

Our discussions with the Libyan leaders also brought about a common understanding of a number of serious issues, particularly those pertaining to events which are obscuring imperialist and reactionary activities and moves in the Arab region. Certainly, we know that there is coordination among the reactionary forces, but that will not enable them to fulfill their goals. We discussed this issue seriously in our talks with our brothers, the Libyan leaders.

We agreed on the need to work for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the forces of the Arab revolution, headed by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. In this connection, emphasis was laid on the importance of the unity of our Yemeni people on the course of the peoples of the Arab nation toward their comprehensive democratic unity, of which the merger unity between Libya and Syria constitutes the nucleus.

I can say that my visit to the sisterly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was successful. Also our discussions with brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, have borne positive results that may strengthen the development of relations of bilateral cooperation between Democratic Yemen and Libya, on the one hand, and states of the Steadfastness and Confrontations Front on the other.

On our return to the homeland, we passed through Damascus where we met brother President Hafiz al-Asad, with whom we discussed the Arab situation. We also acquainted ourselves with details of the recent developments in Lebanon. We exchanged views on a number of other issues that concern us jointly. We emphasized the importance of continuing the consolidation of relations of fraternal cooperation and coordination between Democratic Yemen and Syria, on the one hand, and the states of Steadfastness and Confrontation Front on the other.

Yesterday in San'a' I participated in our Yemeni peoples celebration of the 18th anniversary of the 26 September glorious revolution. We were again afforded the opportunity of meeting brother President Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih. We discussed issues pertaining to the progress of the activities of the unity committees. We emphasized the importance of binding ourselves to the timetable of their meetings to enable them to carry out their work. We also reviewed the developments in the Arab situation, particularly in the Middle East region and in our area.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY correspondent accompanying the brother chairman has learned that views were exchanged during the meeting of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih on the danger of the U.S. military presence in Oman, Somalia and Egypt.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left San'a' at 1200.

YSP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

LD302010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] has stressed the importance of continuing the struggle for the advancement and improvement of methods of party administration to ensure the internal development of the party and the entrenchment of its ideological, political and organizational unity to underpin its leadership role in society.

In its extraordinary session, held from 28 to 29 September, the Central Committee of the YSP devoted itself to consideration of preparations for the YSP extraordinary general congress in the light of the prevailing party and economic situation in the country and political developments both at home and abroad. The YSP Central Committee considered the results of party meetings in the governorates and the armed forces and confirmed the principal trends of these meetings. The committee also endorsed documents prepared for the extraordinary general congress, reviewed political developments on the Yemeni, Arab and international planes and defined the trends of the amended five-year plan for the years 1981-1985.

A press statement issued by the brother secretary general of the YSP Central Committee stressed the importance of the efforts being made in all areas of cooperation and coordination between the two parts of Yemen to achieve Yemeni unity on scientific and democratic bases in the light of the great principles and objectives of the two glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October.

The YSP Central Committee expressed its great satisfaction with the development of struggle relations between progressive Arab nationalist forces in the face of imperialist and Zionist schemes and the dangers of an imperialist military presence in Egypt, Somalia and Oman. It stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of the Arab national liberation movement, above all the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, to ensure revolutionary resurgence and overall unity.

The committee also reviewed the situation in the peninsula and the Arab Gulf in the light of developments arising from the war between Iraq and Iran. In this connection the YSP Central Committee emphasized the importance of employing the energies of the two countries against the joint imperialist-Zionist enemy. The Central Committee appealed to the leadership of the two countries to solve their differences peacefully and to abandon the use of force in dealing with differences.

The Central Committee stressed the special significance of convening the extraordinary general congress, which should give new impetus to the progress of the revolutionary process in the country in the accomplishment of the tasks of the democratic national revolution. The Central Committee praised the extensive mass preparations in all fields of our party and the toiling masses to build a new Yemen.

YAR

JOINT COMMITTEE DRAFTS PLAN FOR YEMENI UNITY

LD300819 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] San'a' --YAR Information and Culture Minister Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi has stated that the draft plan for unity between the two sectors of Yemen has been formulated by the joint committee.

In a statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT the Yemeni minister pointed out that the draft plan will be submitted to the presidents of the two countries preparatory to convening a meeting between them to approve the final form of the draft of the permanent constitution and to inviting the people's assemblies of the two sectors to hold a meeting at a later date to approve this draft. The presidents of the two sectors will then form the special ministerial committee that is to supervise the referendum on the draft constitution and the election of the unified legislative authority of the new state.

Al-'Arashi added: The decision on this matter rests with the Yemeni people who will themselves decide as to whether or not it is possible to achieve unity.

The minister explained that the attainment of unity between the two countries is not an emotional response to an event but a national response the achievement of which requires the creation of a suitable atmosphere. He added: The plan for unity between the two countries has been blessed by the fraternal Arab states because it is considered to strengthen the Arab nation and buttress Arab unity in general. He emphasized that PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to San'a' and his meeting with Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is for the purpose of consultations for the well-being of the two countries and a new step toward uniting the two sectors of Yemen. The Yemeni minister also praised his country's strong relations with the fraternal Arab states by describing them as strong and based on national and mutual interests. He said: Joint Arab action is the solid basis that will lead the Arab nation to comprehensive unity and to confronting Zionism.

The minister said that his country appreciates the fraternal Arab states' constructive efforts in bolstering the process of development and prosperity in Yemen whether by way of loans or by contributions or through the coordination councils.

He pointed out that the Saudi-Yemeni coordination council will meet in October in San'a' under Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He said that the council has realized many of the Yemeni people's hopes and aspirations for progress and construction. He asserted that the constant meetings between YAR and Saudi officials, whether through the coordination council or separate fraternal meetings, have achieved a great deal of success in coordinating the two countries' efforts at strengthening the bonds of amity and friendship between them.

It is worth noting that the YAR is now preparing for the election of a new consultative council through free direct elections that are to be held for the first time in the history of modern Yemen. The Yemeni Government is also expected to put the draft national charter to a popular referendum through the national dialogue committee.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES IN YAR, MAKES STATEMENT

GF271215 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Revolution Command Council member and Industry and Minerals Minister Tahir Tawfiq arrived in San'a' today on a visit to the YAR. Tawfiq made a statement in which he said: The purpose of my visit is to extend congratulations on the anniversary of the 26 September revolution and to convey the greetings of President Saddam Husayn to his brother, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and to our Arab people congratulations on this occasion.

He added: The honest brotherly stand of the YAR toward our struggle with the racist Magians has had a good effect on us. Our superior position is indisputable, but we should point out that a good word from a brother is important and effective. We shall not forget the support and the noble and fraternal sentiments of our brothers in the YAR.

27 Sep Departure

LD272146 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Sep 80 EA

[Summary] Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq left San'a' this evening after a brief visit during which he delivered a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

GHALI SAYS ARAB DIVISIONS EXAGGERATED, SOLIDARITY EXISTS

NC010955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stressed that Egypt was the only state which has struggled and continues to struggle for the Palestinian people.

In an interview published today in AKHIR SA'AH weekly magazine, he said that through its continuous efforts for peace Egypt was seeking to draw up the principles which will enable Syria to recover the Golan Heights. He also said that Egypt, being the elderly sister country, will not seek a move toward the Arabs; but, by its forbearance, Egypt will welcome their return.

On Egypt's rapprochement with the United States, he said: This does not mean that Egypt was abandoning the rest of the world. Egypt has been consolidating its relations with China, West Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia and other countries.

On Arab divisions, Dr Ghali said: We must not exaggerate these divisions, as history was full of such differences which soon disappeared. He noted in this respect that Arab solidarity actually exists, and said that 1 million Egyptian experts were working in other Arab countries, which confirms Egypt's eagerness to preserve this solidarity.

On Egyptian diplomatic activity, Butrus Ghali said: Egypt was maintaining its activity at the international, regional and African levels so that our attention to the Palestine question will not be at the expense of our attention to other questions. Egypt's role in the independence of Zimbabwe and other African questions was proof of this.

AL-BAZ EXPLAINS EGYPT'S POSITION ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

NC301123 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has announced that he clarified Egypt's stance on the Israeli settlements to the members of the international committee on settlements. Dr al-Baz said that he made this clarification this morning at the meeting held at the Foreign Ministry.

His excellency said: The Egyptian position is based on the fact that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories are considered as illegitimate and that the Israeli settlement activity is regarded as a hindrance to peaceful coexistence between the Arabs and Israel and as a danger to peace in the area. Furthermore, the Egyptian stance is that the settlements do not constitute any security guarantee. On the contrary, they are a reason for tension and for the escalation in acts of violence. In accordance with international resolutions, all Israeli settlements must be removed from the occupied Arab territories.

His excellency explained to the members of the international committee that Israel has violated its commitment to stop any settlement activity throughout the autonomy negotiations. He added that the solution which was achieved for the existing settlements in Sinai, is an exemplary solution which must be applied to the present settlements in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan. He said that it is the duty of Israel's supporters abroad to refrain from helping or financing any Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories.

U.S. DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY LEAVES FOR ISRAEL

NC301517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA)--U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Robert Komer left Cairo this afternoon aboard a private plane for Israel after a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During his visit Komer held talks with Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi on boosting bilateral military cooperation. He was seen off at the airport by Assistant Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Sadiq.

BID BY AT-TALMASANI TO MEDIATE IN HOSTAGE ISSUE FAILS

LD301421 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Sep-3 Oct 80 p 10

[From "From AL-MAJALLAH Ambassadors" feature]

[Text] 'Umar at-Talmasani, controller of the Muslim Brotherhood Movement in Egypt, has visited Iran secretly and met with top officials--civilian and otherwise. At-Talmasani proposed to Imam Khomeyni that he become the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood movement and also proposed the pooling of efforts. At-Talmasani also tried to mediate in the question of the American hostages but his visit achieved no tangible results.

Meanwhile, Arab League sources have revealed that the U.S. State Department had asked the Arab League to mediate to secure the release of the hostages. The source explained that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi approached the Iranian Government on the matter but received no response. The sources also disclosed that the U.S. State Department had made a similar request to the majority of the Arab countries but most of them did not wish to interfere.

AL-AKHBAR VIEWS INTERFERENCE IN IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

LD010933 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Will the War Spread to the Arab Countries?"]

[Excerpts] Iran has accused the Arab countries in the gulf of helping Iraq and has claimed that their forces are fighting on the side of the Iraqi forces. Iran warned these countries against continuing this aid and said it would regard this as actual participation in war to which Iran will give an appropriate response.

News agencies reported that Hafiz al-Asad sent one of his ministers with a message to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia but no details of the message were disclosed. However, observers believe that the message concerns Saudi Arabia's support for Iraq in its war against Iran. It is understood that Al-Asad supports Iran against Iraq and gives it aid.

From the first day of the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war we said that the Soviet Union, although pretending to be completely neutral, is not unlikely to push Al-Asad toward supporting Iran. Al-Asad is an obedient agent and relations between him and Saddam Husayn could not be worse. What we expected has actually happened, although surreptitiously. Al-Asad wants to find any reason to intervene with all his forces on the side of Iran. If Saudi Arabia has repeatedly declared its support for Iraq and King Husayn has declared Jordan's support, why should Al-Asad not side with Iran with all his strength?

Iran's military situation has reached a state that calls for help. The agencies have reported that Iraqi forces are threatening Ahvaz and are on their way to capturing the town of Dezful, the capture of which would be a severe blow to Iran in view of its status as a most important petroleum refining center producing gasoline and aviation fuels.

In fact Iraq scored a series of victories yesterday, mostly in the oil areas. It appears that Iraq is concentrating its attack on the strategic oil positions in particular and achieving its ulterior purpose. The Iranians are aware of this and realize the superiority the Iraqis have achieved. For this reason they are accusing the Arab countries of interference and stress that it is the Arab aid to Iraq that has enabled it to penetrate into the oil regions.

It is as if it is inviting its friends to help it confront this danger.

There are clear indications that the war will go beyond the Iraqi-Iranian sphere and if it does so nobody knows how far it will spread. In any case the victims will be Iran and the Arabs while others will stand to gain.

Moscow radio yesterday broadcast a speech by the Cuban leader Castro in which he spoke about the dangers of the Iraqi-Iranian war continuing, saying that it could be of serious consequences to the developing countries. There is no doubt that this reflects the Soviet view. We do not know why he was silent for the whole week that the war has been going on. We believe that it is the situation that Iran is facing that made him speak out. With such a statement he is preparing the ground for something on his mind or on the mind of the Soviets. In any case we believe that the next two days will bring new and serious developments.

OFFICIAL ASTONISHED BY QUESTIONS AT U.S. NEWS CONFERENCE

NC262039 Cairo MENA in English 2020 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA)--Egypt reiterated today its keen desire to have a swift halt to the war raging between Iraq and Iran, proceeding from its historic responsibility for the Arab and Islamic nations.

An official Egyptian spokesman expressed his astonishment at the questions raised by some pressmen during the news conference given by the American State Department spokesman yesterday. The questions gave the impression that Egypt had called on the United States to embark on some action to change by force the ruling regime in Iran.

The Egyptian spokesman pointed out that Egypt was keen to make clear that such an odd conception was far removed from Egypt's policy and its clear-cut positions, which are declared to all.

That conception was not in conformity with the views held by Egypt, proceeding from its historic responsibility towards the Arab and Islamic nations and from the need to concentrate all efforts to put a swift end to such a deplorable tragic conflict that rages between the governments of Iraq and Iran, the spokesman said.

The havoc and destruction to which the two brotherly peoples of Iraq and Iran were subjected should be prevented in addition to the dangers menacing international security in that vital part of our region of which only some foreign powers were beneficiaries, the spokesman added.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES THREE LIBYAN AGENTS 30 SEP

NC302021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2003 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Marsa Matruh, 30 September (MENA)--The high military court in Marsa Matruh today sentenced two Libyan intelligence agents to 15 years at hard labor and a third agent to 3 years at hard labor and fined them 1,000 pounds each.

The three were sentenced on charges of spying and collecting military information on Egyptian positions on the western border.

The court began its trial of the three on 17 May.

BAGHDAD RADIO BROADCASTS IN PERSIAN TO IRAN 28-30 SEP

TA281902 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730-1030 GMT on 28 September was heard with poor reception. During the broadcasts the station on several occasions called on all Iranians to rise up against the regime. If Iran's armed forces surrender, they will be warmly welcomed by the Iraqi brothers, it said.

Other items on 28 September included:

1. Instructions on flight procedures for Iranian pilots who fly their planes to Iraq in order to surrender.
2. An appeal to the Iranian military to side with the Iraqi Army, saying: "We consider the Iran soldiers and officers to be our brothers and recommend that they not heed the lies of the criminal Khomeyni regime and not endanger their lives for no reason. We do not covet Iranian territory and do not intent to occupy even an inch of Iranian territory, but we will crush the Khomeyni regime inside Iran. Our war is against Khomeyni, not the dear Iranian people."
3. A list of addresses of all the leading clergymen who deserve to be hanged, saying that they should be prevented from fleeing the country and calling on the people to report correct news and not to fear the dying regime.
4. A message to the people of Mashhad accusing the "liar" Khomeyni radio of saying that Iraqi planes intended to bomb the holy sites of that city, adding that the Muslim Iraqi Army will never resort to such action but that the Khomeyni regime did bomb the Kurds.
5. A message to the brothers and sisters of al-Muhammarah, Ahvaz and Abadan, saying that the Iraqi Armed Forces have come to save them from the Khomeyni regime and that they should welcome their brothers.

On 29 September the station which usually starts broadcasting daily at 0730 GMT, was already on the air at 0700 GMT. During the broadcast the radio carried appeals and calls to the Iranian people and army to rebel against and overthrow the Khomeyni regime, anti-Khomeyni commentaries, and Communiqué No 50 of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, all of which were repeated several times. Apart from this, the radio carried recorded messages of captured Iranian soldiers to their families, assuring them of their safety, and a recorded message of an Iranian pilot calling on Iranian Air Force personnel to rebel against the Khomeyni regime and to fly their planes to Iraq and join the liberation forces. These messages were also repeated a few times during the cast, which ended as usual at 1030 GMT.

On 30 September the station was already on the air at 0630 GMT. Interspersed with martial and Persian music, the radio carried appeals and talks to the Iranian people and army to rebel against and overthrow the Khomeyni regime, anti-Khomeyni commentaries, and Communiqué No 52 of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, all of which were repeated several times. The radio also carried a translated version of Saddam Husayn's recent radio and television address on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and a commentary ridiculing and labeling as mad Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union for the conditions which he proposed to stop the fighting between the two countries. Apart from this, the radio broadcast recorded messages from captured Iranian officers, NCO's and soldiers to their families, assuring them of their safety, and a recorded message of an Iranian officer calling on his colleagues in Iran to rebel and overthrow the Khomeyni regime by force. The station signed off at 1030 GMT as usual.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 30 SEP-1 OCT

Communique No 53

JN301822 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Communique No 53 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. In an attempt to cover his failure and obliterate facts about his defeat before our victorious units, the Persian enemy launched air raids against the secure civilian targets as follows:

- A. At 0640, the enemy targeted (Altunkubri) and Ad-Dibis in At-Ta'mim Governorate.
- B. At 0710, the enemy targeted Juman District in Irbil Governorate.
- C. At 0825 and 1120, the enemy targeted the installations of (Kibrit al-Mishraq) in Nineveh Governorate.
- D. At 0850, the enemy targeted At-Tunwaylah village and the city of Zakhu.
- E. At 1235, he aimed his raids at Baghdad and Tikrit.

2. As a result of these barbaric raids, two civilians were killed and nine others were wounded, the Qas pipeline near Al-Hillah ad-Dawrah junction exploded and some civilian cars were destroyed.

3. Our air defense confronted the enemy with great courage and downed nine planes as follows:

- A. One plane in Irbil Governorate.
- B. Seven planes in Baghdad City.
- C. One plane in Salah ad-Din Governorate, downed by one of our valiant pilots.

4. Our air force launched successful attack against the enemy's military and economic targets, inflicting massive losses on him as follows:

- A. Direct hits were scored on the enemy's military reinforcements which are trying to reach Dezful.
- B. The oil depots in Naft-e Safid, Ahvaz were destroyed and set on fire.
- C. A sea vessel was destroyed in (Dakhuwayyin).
- D. A factory was destroyed in Abadan.
- E. The oil installations of (Musher) near Bandar Shahpur port were destroyed.
- F. A landing area for helicopters, ammunition depots and enemy units in Ahvaz were destroyed.

5. All our planes returned safely to base.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 September 1980.

Communique No 54

JN011007 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Communique No 54 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our armed forces continued yesterday, 30 September 1980, to destroy the enemy, purge the pockets to which it is still desperately clinging and courageously repulse the enemy's counterattacks through which it is trying to raise the collapsing morale of its forces in view of their repeated defeats before the advance of our victorious armies.

The enemy's visible losses were as follows:

1. The downing of three planes in the central sector of the operations theater.
2. The destruction of 10 tanks.
3. The destruction of two vehicles, one loaded with equipment.
4. The destruction of two medium machinegun emplacements and a mortar emplacement with all their crews.
5. An 8-knot [as heard] gun and a large quantity of ammunition of various calibers were seized.
6. A large number of killed and wounded personnel.

Our losses yesterday, 30 September 1980 are as follows:

1. A total of 9 martyrs, 27 wounded and 8 missing.
2. The destruction of seven tanks.
3. The destruction of six vehicles of various types.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1980.

SENIOR OFFICER EXPLAINS 'PATIENCE' IN CAPTURING DEZFUL

JN100400 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Our victorious units have announced the happy news that they will control the Iranian city of Dezful very soon, after having tightened their siege.

The INA team reports that the units of our armed forces are standing a few kilometers away, prepared to enter Dezful now that the heroes of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah control all the posts and camps surrounding the city and have seized large quantities of the weapons discovered in them.

In a statement to the INA team, the intelligence officer of the Nasr Forces described the situation as confirming the inevitable complete collapse of the racist Persian forces before the painful blows of our courageous forces.

The officer said that the arsenal seized in the Dezful area is sufficient to arm a huge army. He added that our victorious army has gained control of this arsenal, which contains huge quantities of sophisticated weapons, hardware and military equipment.

Asked the reason for the patience shown by the armed forces in completing control over the last part of Dezful, a senior officer of the Nasr Forces said: This is linked to the humane character of the Arab revolution's party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and to the directives of our leader Saddam Husayn, who told us that we should show leniency toward those who surrender and severity toward those who are blinded by arrogance. That's why the enemy elements have been given the opportunity to surrender before being crushed. The Khomeyni clique, however, has forced the members of its armed forces, particularly the officers, to continue the fighting and has been forced, as a result of rebellion of a large number of its officers and NCO's, to hold their families and threaten to butcher them with the lances of the Khomeyni guards if they do not continue fighting.

FOREIGN SHIPS' 'CAPTIVES' PROTEST IRANIAN AIR RAIDS

JN301606 Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Basra, 30 Sep (INA)--Captives of a number of foreign ships in Umm Qasr port south of Iraq have informed the General International Federation of Maritime Agencies that their ships were bombed by the Iranian air raids.

In a cable, the captives said that the Iranian war planes violated the provisions of the international sea law in their attacks on the civilian foreign ships.

They said three sailors were killed and one captain was seriously injured as a result of shelling their ships while they were docked in Umm Qasr port.

The nationality of the attacked ships are Japanese, Greek and Kuwaiti.

They demanded the federation to convey the contents of their cable to the United Nations about the Iranian practices that contradicted the international norms and to shoulder the Iranian authorities the responsibility of the damages suffered by their ships. [sentence as received]

NON-IRANIAN AIRCRAFT THOUGHT TO HAVE ATTACKED IRAQ

LD301653 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Sep 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent report: "Baghdad: 'We Have Destroyed One-Third of the Iranian Air Force; There Are Secrets Which We Will Announce at the Appropriate Time'"]

[Text] Baghdad--An authorized Iraqi source has emphasized that the Iraqi Air Force is in "excellent shape."

This assertion was made in response to a question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on the recent infrequent action by the Iraqi Air Force. The Iraqi military view, as expressed by the reliable Iraqi source, is that the ground air defenses in the Iraqi cities have been the best means of reducing and destroying the Iranian Air Force, because the major Iraqi towns with oil, economic and industrial installations are protected by air defenses in a way that produced the following results:

Iranian planes have been brought down one after another without intervention by the Iraqi Air Force. The Iraqi Air Force has hit some areas deep inside Iran to prove that Iraq has a long arm, while the infantry forces carried out their task only in the border area. The Iraqi source said that the Iraqi planes are a guarantee in case the fighting develops--that is, the Iraqis are saving their planes while the Iranian side is using its planes in useless battles. The Iraqi Air Force has not aimed at industrial, economic or social installations deep inside Iran but has been content to raid military installations, particularly military air bases, just to show the Iranians that Iraq has the capability of using violence in the future should it be necessary.

In response to a question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on the positive results of this conduct, the Iraqi source said: The Iranian Air Force has lost one-third of its planes over our territory to our air defenses. In any case, one-third of the Iranian planes has been out of commission for want of spare parts. So that leaves only one-third. On the other hand, the Iraqi Air Force has so far lost 16 planes. In the Iraqis' view, this proves that their plan has succeeded.

Communique No 45, issued by the Iraqi General Command, arouses great interest, because planes have raided Iraq. The presence of these planes came as a surprise to the Iranians. When two and two were put together in Baghdad, it transpired that the planes were not Iranian but had Iranian insignia painted on them.

Officials in Baghdad were frank in announcing what happened in the raid, which caused no damage in any case. However, the Iraqi officials will announce secrets when the time is right.

BAGHDAD RADIO REPORTS ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

JN290020 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0001 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] At 2130 GMT today the UN Security Council adopted a resolution calling on Iran and Iraq to immediately halt the use of force and to solve the conflict between them by peaceful means commensurate with the principles of justice and international law.

The council urged the two countries to accept any mediation or reconciliation by regional agencies or any other peaceful methods or arrangements, according to their choice.

The resolution dealt with endeavors by the UN secretary general. The resolution asked the UN secretary general to submit a report to the council within 48 hours.

INA REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER'S MEETING WITH WALDHEIM

JN010824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in the UN building in New York yesterday. The INA correspondent in New York reports that the discussion at the meeting focused on developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab nation and the course of the fighting which Iraq is waging against Iran to regain its sovereignty over its land and waters.

The INA correspondent adds: At the meeting, Dr Waldheim expressed his thanks and appreciation for Iraq's quick response to the UN Security Council's call for a cease-fire in the region. Dr Waldheim told the Iraqi minister that Iraq's acceptance of a cease-fire has strengthened its status at the United Nations and confirmed its wish to end tension and restore security in the region.

In a statement to the INA correspondent, Dr Waldheim said that he has not yet received a reply from the Iranian Government to the UN Security Council's call for a cease-fire. He added that he and Dr Hammadi discussed the report which he will submit to the UN Security Council on developments as regards fighting in the region.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT, JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE END VISIT

Husayn-Haq Talks

JN301143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1132 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA)--Talks between Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and Ziaul Haq, Pakistani president and current chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, ended here today.

At the outset of the talks, President Ziaul Haq praised the speech which President Saddam Husayn delivered the day before yesterday, affirming that this speech expresses a sincere peace-loving and tolerant spirit.

The discussions dealt with developments in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world's efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means and within the context of the legitimate rights ratified by international charters and norms.

The talks were attended by Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal; Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization; Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din; Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister; Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; and a number of officials.

Tour of Capital

JN301157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA)--President Saddam Husayn accompanied his two guests, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, on a tour of Baghdad which included the Al-Mustansiriyah School, whose history dates back more than 700 years, and the house of a citizen.

Departure 30 Sep

JN301537 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit.

During the visit, the Pakistani president held talks with President Saddam Husayn in the presence of Prince Hasan and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The talks centered on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

The Pakistani president is currently assuming the chairmanship of the Islamic Conference Organization, which entrusted him and Habib Chatti last Friday, within the framework of the Good Offices Committee, with the task of mediation to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

President Ziaul Haq is scheduled to go to New York to submit the results of his contacts in Baghdad and Tehran to the Islamic conference.

The Pakistani president and the Jordanian crown prince were seen off by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and some senior Iraqi officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER, SAUDI COUNTERPART MEET IN NEW YORK

JN302020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met for the second time here tonight with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Talks during the two meetings centered on developments on the eastern wing of the Arab homeland, bilateral relations, the current Arab situation and a number of issues of common interest.

BA'TH PARTY DAILY, CITIZENS CRITICIZE SOME ARABS

ATH-THAWRAH Commentary

JN 291053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA)--In a commentary today, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH takes to task those Arabs who have sided with the racist Khomeyni-Bani-Sadr clique in the battles of pan-Arab destiny which Iraq is waging. The paper says: We not only condemn these people, but brand them with disgrace as well. The paper affirms that revolutionary Iraq's victories are national as well as pan-Arab.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: We did not ask for help from any of our brethren, despite our pride in and appreciation for all sincere sentiments. However, we cannot remain silent and tolerate the level to which some rulers have fallen. The tyrant who supplies the Tehran rulers with arms, the one who comes to their rescue with equipment and funds or the one who philosophizes on common Arab and Islamic interests against the Zionist enemy will not change Iraq's trend.

The paper adds: Nothing distinguishes Begin from Khomeyni. Both occupy Arab land. The first usurped Palestine and dispersed its people; the second squats on Iraqi land and the three islands in the Arab Gulf with all his historic rancor. While we understand the position of some friends and know in advance about the stand of foreign countries on our holy liberation war against the charlatan Khomeyni, the millions of Arabs cannot accept the disgraceful conduct of those who claim to belong to Arabism while supporting the enemies of Arabdom.

Citizens' Denunciation

JN292042 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Large numbers of representatives of Arab political organizations, societies and popular and professional federations today visited the Iraqi embassies and diplomatic missions in several Arab world states to express their solidarity with Iraq in its battle against the racist Persian regime.

Other Arab citizens cabled or phoned the Iraqi ambassadors, expressing their regards and congratulations to President Saddam Husayn for the victories achieved by our heroic armed forces against the Magian Persian enemy. They also expressed complete readiness to wage the pan-Arab battle of honor side by side with our armed forces against the Arab nation's enemies. They denounced the stands of some Arab regimes which are supporting the Magian Khomeyni regime and supplying this regime with weapons to use against Iraq.

In Jidda last night, Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Shafiq (ad-Darraji) met with the ambassadors of the fraternal Arab states in Jidda. The ambassador explained the roots of the Iraqi conflict with Iran and the reasons that forced Iraq to fight the racist Persian regime.

In Doha, large numbers of Qatari citizens and sons of the Arab states residing in Qatar denounced the disgraceful stands. [words indistinct] some Arab regimes on Iraq in the pan-Arab battle of honor that it is waging against the enemies--the Persians.

When they visited the Iraqi Embassy in Doha today and during phone calls to Iraqi Ambassador to Qatar Tariq 'Ad al-Jabbar Jawad, they denounced some Arab rulers' readiness to [word indistinct] buying arms for the Persian regime to use against Iraq, in order to raise the morale of the [word indistinct] Khomeyni gangs. They declared their denunciation of these treasonous stands.

REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON OUTSIDE AID TO IRAQ, IRAN

Jordanian, Moroccan Aid Denied

JN010901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA)--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has ridiculed the attempts being made by the rulers and representatives of the Iranian regime to depict their defeat as being the result of Jordanian and Moroccan forces' support for the Iraqi forces.

In a commentary today entitled "A Peripheral Issue and Peripheral People," ATH-THAWRAH says: The rulers and representatives of the Iranian regime are exerting frenzied and desperate attempts to conceal their bitter disappointment and ignominious defeat by intimating that their defeat is due to Jordanian and Moroccan forces' support for the Iraqi forces. This is what Khomeyni's ambassador in Kuwait and the Arab Gulf has claimed.

The paper adds: This hollow allegation was published in the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'B. It is an exposed and desperate intrigue by the elements of Salih Yahyawi and other opportunists who have connections we all know about and whose aims we know.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Thanks to its faith, will, high combat abilities and its courageous leadership, the heroic Iraqi Army is able alone to teach the rulers in Tehran the lesson they deserve. The Iraqi Army does not need help or support from the the Arab brethren in Jordan, Morocco or any other Arab country, although it is extremely proud of the Arab nation's armies and of every single honest Arab soldier.

Arms from USSR, France

LD300837 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Sep 80 p 19

[Fathi Sharif report: "Iraqi Official: We Have Downed One-Third of Iranian Air Force; Our Forces Capable of Deciding Battle Any Time"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad--Nobody can set a date for when the current war between Iraq and Iran will be decided on all the land, sea, and air fronts despite the many tactical victories achieved by the Iraqi forces and their capture of four Iranian towns and 508 square kilometers of territory. The continued strikes by the Iranian Air Force against Iraqi military positions and economic installations and the raids on many Iraqi towns have made it impossible for political sources to predict how long this war will continue.

An official Iraqi source told AS-SIYASAH: Wait for 2 or 3 days, after which we can decide the battle. The Iraqi official said that during the past 7 days Iraq has downed 170 Iranian planes, representing more than one-third of the Iranian Air Force, which consists of 447 planes.

When asked about recent speculation that the Soviet Union has refused to supply Iraq with spare parts for its military equipment and that Iraq has asked France for arms and parts, the Iraqi official said that Iraq did not ask the Soviets or the French for any new equipment or parts because it has a sufficient strategic stockpile of arms to enable it to continue with the current war without any need for new arms supplies. Asked whether any Arab countries have sent planes or equipment to Iraq to take part in the battle, he said that this has absolutely not happened and that Iraq has not asked for any kind of help despite its knowledge that the battle it is fighting is for the sake of the Arab territories that Iran has plundered and to establish Arab regional rights in the gulf, reaffirm Iraqi sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab and force the "Persians" to recognize such Arab rights.

Commenting on the statement by the Iranian ambassador in Rome in which he threatened that Iran would invade the gulf region and strike at the oil installations, he said that this kind of statement reflects the hysterical state of the Iranian Government and its expansionist ambitions in the area.

Spare Parts From Turkey

JN280955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA)--INA has learned from a reliable source that the racist Iranian Government has asked the Turkish authorities to supply Iran with ammunition and spare parts for heavy weapons such as planes, tanks and artillery. An Iranian military delegation has visited Turkey for this purpose.

The reliable source asserted that Colonel Mu'ammarr al Qadhdhafi has contacted the Turkish authorities and asked them to respond to the Iranian request, and that he will pay double the normal price. [as received]

An Iranian military delegation has also arrived in London to obtain ammunition and spare parts.

Syrian Weapons To Iran

JN281145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA)--The paper AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that when facing a crucial pan-Arab issue, Arab disputes must be set aside if supreme Arab interests are to be the basis and motivation for all actions.

In a commentary today, the paper says: These disputes cannot justify Arab support for the foreigner against brother Arabs. If we are sincere about pan-Arab issues, sovereignty and security must be placed above everything else.

The paper refers to the incident at Damascus airport on 14 September when two planes were found to be loaded with guns, missiles and crates of ammunition. The paper says that it has been established that the Syrian agent regime was transporting these weapons to Tehran.

The paper says: In crucial battles all marginal disputes must be put aside. The Syrian regime's action in supplying weapons to the Persian rulers so that they can use them to kill brave Iraqi soldiers and the great Iraqi people is an unacceptable version of inter-Arab relations.

Concluding its commentary, the paper says: We are certain that the Syrian people also reject this since it brings honor to no one and is displeasing to the national conscience. History will have no mercy on those behind such action.

Possible U.S. Aid for Iran

JN301054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Sep (INA)--The newspaper AL-ANBA' cites a U.S. military official in Washington as saying that the U.S. Administration views with sympathy the issue of supplying Iran with arms, spare parts, experts and technicians. He said that the current consultations between U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir focus on this subject, particularly since the United States wishes Israel to act as mediator regarding the issue of supplying Iran with arms, spare parts and technicians--in view of the proclaimed U.S. neutral stand--and particularly since Israel is worried about the Iraqi Army's victories over Iran.

The U.S. military official intimated that U.S. aid might be on its way to Iran when he said that there are large quantities of arms and spare parts which have not been handed over to Iran, although they were paid for in advance.

The U.S. military official told AL-ANBA' that although there are problems between Iran and the United States, his country does not believe that these problems justify the abandonment of Iran. We cannot refrain from supplying them with spare parts to defend themselves, he added.

U.S. Allies' Aid

NC010742 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (AFP)--Iraq has proof that South Korea and Japan, with the consent of the United States, are "making massive deliveries to Iran of spare parts for its military equipment, particularly for the air forces," Speaker of the Iraqi Parliament Na'im Haddad said in a newspaper interview today.

Interviewed by the Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH, he denounced the "interference of the two super-powers who are seeking to spread the conflict throughout the gulf region" although the Iraqi authorities were "trying to keep it within limited proportions."

EMBASSY DENIES INTENTION TO ABROGATE IRAQI-SOVIET TREATY

LD301631 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Iraq Denies Intention To Abrogate Treaty With Moscow"]

[Text] A spokesman for the Iraqi Embassy here [Kuwait] has strongly denied yesterday's report in the newspaper AL-QABAS which said that Moscow expects Iraq to abrogate the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said that the report is fabricated, aims at distorting Iraq's image, and has ulterior motives behind it.

The spokesman, on the basis of higher official assurances, said that relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are progressing quite normally.

KURDISH COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

JN301938 Baghdad Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear citizens, it has become obvious that this bloody reactionary Khomeyni has become a second shah. Since his assumption of power, Iran has been witnessing deteriorating and unjust conditions. Injustice is doomed to be destroyed one day. We must not forget that our war against the Persians is only a preparation for the liberation of Palestine.

At the same time, we warn against any foreign interference in the gulf area and affirm that our country is competent of securing navigation in the gulf.

In his speech, Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, the commander in chief of the armed forces, stressed that our valiant forces have reached their goals designated to them by the leadership. Our forces have reached Qasre-e Shirin, Mehran, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Ahvaz, Al-Muhammarah, Dezful and other cities.

Dear listeners, in his speech last night [as heard] on radio and television, the leader-president said that since the beginning of the war on the ground, in the air and on the sea, the Iraqi sword has been proceeding bravely and with high spirits. The Iraqi forces have been able to renew the war of Al-Qadisiyyah, Badr, Al-Yarmuk and Hittin. Our forces have advanced to defend our land. The president said that this war, which we are fighting against the filthy Iranian regime, is a defensive war and is for the sake of preserving our sovereignty as well as defending the entire area.

Dear listeners, we do not aim at occupying Iranian land. We aim at restoring our land. If the Iranian regime recognizes our rights in our land and over our waters, it will then be quite easy to stop them.

There is no need to repeat that filthy Khomeyni is a lover of bloodshed. As we said earlier, since his arrival in Iran he has turned out to be the second shah. Khomeyni has exterminated all free Iranians. Day after day, Khomeyni continues to exterminate the rest of the free Iranians. This act will not serve him, for Khomeyni will not last for long.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN SAYS IRAQ TO BLAME FOR WAR

JN271928 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1630 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "The Ba'th Regime Is A Regime of Bloody Destruction"]

[Excerpts] Iraq's governorates, as admitted in the Baghdad radio communiques, have revealed that the Iraqi airports in Baghdad, Basra, Ash-Shu'aybah, Mosul and Kirkuk have been bombed. The bombing also includes the petroleum economic installations in Kirkuk, Basra and 'Ayn Zalah, which incurred heavy damages. A number of factories constructed by Iraqi engineers and experts in cooperation with socialist states comrades have also been damaged as a result of the war declared by Iraq in accordance with the Ba'th regime's racist policy, which has also led to the killing of the Iraqi people's sons. This bitter war, which creates economic and social problems for the Iraqi people, is the outcome of the reactionary policy of Saddam Husayn's regime, which has become the den of imperialism in the region.

There is no justification for the Ba'th government's declared war against the Islamic Republic of Iran; the war has become a part of this government's participation in the imperialist and reactionary plots against the Iranian peoples' revolution under Imam Khomeyni. The Iraqi regime supports imperialism, Zionism and reaction; it is opposed to the region's peoples, particularly the Kurdish people.

The hero peshmergas of Kurdistan must strike at the Ba'th regime in cooperation with the Iraqi people and their progressive and national forces in order to topple the Iraqi regime, which is responsible for all this destruction and bloodshed, and for the sake of establishing an elected democratic coalition regime in Iraq as well as genuine autonomous rule for Kurdistan.

IRANIAN BALUCHESTAN CHIEFTAINS SUPPORT SADDAM HUSAYN

JN301406 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

["Text" of cable of support received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from Iranian Baluchestan chieftains--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the command and fighters of the organizations of Iranian Baluchestan units and in the name of all oppressed Iranian peoples, we greet your brave stand in the face of the fascist regimes which falsely claim to be Islamic. We express our support for you in your confrontation of the schemes of the fascist clique dominating the Iranian peoples.

We struggled for what is right and for the Iranian peoples' freedom for long years at the time of the agent shah and have struggled against the whims of his successor charlatan Khomeyni, who is working against the Iranian peoples' interests and who is exercising the ugliest kinds of threat against us, something which is contrary to the spirit of noble Islam.

Mr President: We are quite confident that we will achieve victory over the Persian clique through continuous struggle and the support of your giant revolution. We are at your beck and call and in the same trench with you for the sake of putting an end to the acts of the nation's charlatan rulers.

We extend our greetings through your excellency to Iraq's valiant army and Iraq's heroic people in your victorious stand in the face of the schemes of imperialism and their implementers, the agent rulers of Tehran. Carry on from one victory to another. May God grant you success and guide your steps.

[Signed] For the fighters of the Baluchestan unit organization [as heard]: chieftains of (Marihar), Dashtari, Iran Shihar, (Zahdat), Kashi, (Sarban), Pashti and (Servand).

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RETURNS TO AMMAN FROM IRAQ 30 SEP

JN301632 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman from Baghdad this evening after having conveyed a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The message contained Jordanian expressions of support for the fraternal Iraqi people in their pan-Arab battle and Jordan's backing of Iraq in its just demands to restore its legitimate historic rights. His highness also got acquainted with the details of the brave battles waged by the Iraqi Army for the sake of Arab right and dignity.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT LEAVES AMMAN FOR PARIS 30 SEP

JN301719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1714 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Amman, 30 Sep (INA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq left Amman for Paris tonight. While in Paris, the Pakistani president will meet with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He will later leave for New York.

AL-AKHBAR SAYS IRAN GIVING U.S. EXCUSE FOR INTERVENTION

JN010922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Iran's Stand and Justifications for U.S. Intervention," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: Iran's rejection of mediation efforts has accelerated Washington possibly breaching its agreement with the Soviet Union to remain neutral concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war. That is, Tehran's negative stand and its insistence on continuing its aggression has given President Carter an excuse for direct intervention in the gulf area to achieve his country's control over the oil wells.

Iran is responsible for any serious consequences of a U.S. intervention and the expected Soviet response to such an aggressive act. Had the Iranians responded to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's call to stop the fighting and recognize Iraq's sovereignty over its land--a call made by the Iraqi president to ensure that the area remains outside the context of international conflict and designs on its geography and resources--the opportunity for such easy intervention would not have been provided for the United States. The pretexts supplied by Tehran to the United States for such intervention would not have existed had the Tehran rulers accepted the mediation of the Islamic Conference and the UN Security Council resolution and had they not insisted on their expansionist policy, not only against Iraq but the whole gulf area as well.

AL-AKHBAR concludes: The increasing danger of such an expected U.S. intervention and its serious consequences requires a mature Arab stand which will transcend disputes and contradictions, because developments during the coming phase will adversely affect all the Arab countries if they are not agreed on a unified strategy and well-defined objectives--primarily support for Iraq at this critical stage in order to decisively settle the situation with Iran.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

JN301713 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received this morning Lieutenant General Sergeyev, deputy chief of staff of the Soviet ground forces, and the delegation accompanying him in the presence of the deputy chief of staff of operations and planning. The delegation was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by several of the general command's senior officers.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS ARAB STRUGGLES, USSR, U.S. TIES

LD260919 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Sep 80 pp 29-31

[Interview granted by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim to 'Adil Nasrawin in Amman--date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: What are the principles on which Jordanian diplomacy is based in its current efforts to prepare for the coming Arab summit in Amman?

Al-Qasim: Jordan has lived the Palestine tragedy to its full extent since the beginning of Israel's existence, shouldered all its responsibilities toward it and has been subjected to all sorts of direct and indirect aggressions and pressures. Therefore, Jordan has drawn up the principles of its policy and economy on the basis of confrontation proceeding from its national commitment and belief in the duty that every Arab country has to shoulder toward our number one cause. Jordan, which feels the danger of the continued Israeli aggression and the Israeli expansionist policy that threatens the Arab existence, and feels the need for Arab solidarity with maximum strength, has adhered to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis conferences, which set the bottom line for any political solution acceptable to the Arab nation and which Jordan has adopted as the principles of its policies at the coming stage. In its contacts with its Arab brothers Jordan has stressed these bases and principles and will preserve them by strengthening Arab solidarity and unifying efforts.

AL-HAWADITH: As you would observe, there are certain Arab differences. How would you evaluate these differences and do you believe that they will affect the coming summit meetings?

Al-Qasim: Jordan has sought and is still seeking to narrow the gap between the Arab views, which, however they may differ, cannot be allowed to reach the point of dispute. Jordan has continued to make intensive efforts on all levels in order to remove whatever hinders the Arab march. In so doing it has been helped by three factors: Its good relations with all the Arab brothers, its feeling that in the national battle which we are experiencing now there is no room for disputes and division and its firm belief in the need to shun the policy of axes and blocs and to forge one Arab axis embracing all the Arab countries in order to confront challenges and dangers. We believe in the need to employ all Arab manpower and economic resources in the service of the number one cause and hope that the Arab countries' efforts to achieve the national objective will transcend all peripheral differences. We believe that these differences will not affect the progress of our preparations for the coming summit meeting or detract from the expected results.

AL-HAWADITH: Following His Majesty King Husayn's recent tour of some European capitals and Gaston Thorn's visit to Arab capitals, including Amman, what do you expect from the European role in the coming stage and how far is the EEC settlement plan influenced by the United States?

Al-Qasim: Europe at present carries influential political weight internationally. Therefore, Arab-European dialogue has become a necessity that cannot be ignored, particularly since Europe, by virtue of its desire to preserve its vital interests and security, has realized that there must be a radical change of political stand toward the Middle East. After several attempts to outflank the united Arab stand it has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to conduct a dialogue on a clear basis. Therefore, if we compare Europe's stand in the late sixties and early seventies with its present stand we find that it has substantially changed in favor of the Arab right which previously Europe did not seriously recognize. Therefore, we hope that this positive development, apparent in the Venice statement in which a stand clearly independent of U.S. stand emerged, will continue.

This was also evident in the European stand adopted by the European community during the voting on the Security Council resolution on Jerusalem and in the community countries' only abstaining from voting for the resolution on Palestine adopted by the General Assembly at its extraordinary session at the end of July.

AL-HAWADITH: What in your view are the reasons for this change and what effect is it having on the U.S. attitude?

Al-Qasim: This stems from Europe's desire to preserve its vital interests in the area and to contribute effectively to keeping the shadow of the two superpowers away from the area. Europe is playing a role that would also give the United States the opportunity to seek a peaceful solution for the Palestine problem.

AL-HAWADITH: Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has called for the declaration of a jihad in order to liberate Jerusalem and the Arab territories. What is Jordan's attitude toward this call and do you believe that the call for a jihad means abandoning diplomatic action in world circles?

Al-Qasim: Because of its location and by virtue of its national commitment Jordan has been in a state of jihad since the [Palestine] problem came into being. Also, by virtue of its belief in its right to self-defense in the battle for survival it is also contributing to the battle for the Arab destiny against Zionist aggression.

Jordan understands jihad the same way it is understood by the brothers in Saudi Arabia. It is a jihad for building Arab society on all levels, a jihad with money, with oneself, and with one's word. It is not another crusader war, if I may say so. Political jihad today is no less important than military jihad or other preparations and efforts that give the Arab and Islamic action the desired weight to influence things, achieve the desired objective, and restore the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

AL-HAWADITH: Jordan played a prominent role during the recent meeting of the Jerusalem committee in Rabat. Do you believe that the committee resolutions were equal to the Israeli challenge of declaring Jerusalem the eternal capital of Israel? Are any Jordanian, Arab, and Islamic efforts being made at international level to thwart the Israeli resolution and what is the next step following the decision by the majority of countries to transfer their embassies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv?

Al-Qasim: As I said, Jordan's relationship with the Palestine problem is distinctive--hence the importance of Jordan's continued action on all levels and its explanation to the Arab brethren and to officials of world states of the extent of the Israeli danger which stems from expansion and domination. Jordan played its role at the extraordinary meeting of the Jordan committee in Casablanca under the chairmanship of His Majesty Hassan II and contributed to the resolutions adopted by the committee both by participating in the general debate and submitting a working paper. Therefore, we believe that the committee resolutions were a step further than previous meetings in that all the member states were earnest and realistic and showed a sincere desire to move from adopting resolutions to implementing them.

AL-HAWADITH: What is new in the resolutions in relation to your actions?

Al-Qasim: The resolutions have called for the need to continue Arab action and media efforts in all international fields in order to confront the recent resolution declaring Jerusalem the eternal capital of Israel.

They also call for the need to explain the danger that this resolution poses to the situation in the area and to the attempts to reach a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis. The resolutions also emphasized the need to contact the European countries by all means in order to urge them to play a bigger role in contributing to solving the problem. However, we did not stop at demanding the transfer of embassies from Jerusalem. We will continue to make efforts to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem and to ensure the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their future on their own national soil.

AL-HAWADITH: How would you evaluate the autonomy talks and do you believe that President as-Sadat will return to the Arab fold?

Al-Qasim: The state the autonomy talks has reached was the inevitable result of the policy laid down in the Camp David agreement and the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel for solving the Middle East problem. After a thorough study of these agreements Jordan adopted a clear stand in which it rejected these agreements on the basis of principles that we need not reiterate, especially since parties that were convinced of the Camp David agreements have become certain of their failure. Also the whole world has realized that this is not the road to the just and lasting peace desired by the countries of the area. It was also realized that everything achieved through these agreements in favor of Israel which used these agreements as a means to consecrate its occupation, implement its plans to vacate the land [of its inhabitants], escalate attacks and the seizure of land and violate Islamic and Christian holy shrines. Israel would not have been able to bombard brotherly Lebanon daily, to kill people, and to destroy houses, villages and towns if the Camp David agreements had not removed the biggest Arab force from the field of struggle. We have pinned no hopes on the Camp David process and have based our plans on strengthening Arab solidarity and building our intrinsic power, both of which constitute the only answer to Israel which is going ahead with its expansionist and aggressive plans under the very eyes of the world--plans that have gone as far as declaring Jerusalem its capital. As for the Arab nation, which has been pained by Egypt's departure from the Arab fold, it sought, on the instructions of the Baghdad summit, to contact President as-Sadat. But President as-Sadat refused to receive the Arab delegation and he is now carrying on with what he thinks is right and not heeding the attempts of some Arab quarters that have called upon him to return to the Arab fold.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you assess Jordanian-Syrian relations now and in the future? How are Jordanian-Arab relations in general?

Al-Qasim: One of the primary principles of Jordanian foreign policy is to establish good relations with all the Arab states, strengthen the bridges of trust and cooperation with the Arab brothers and exert efforts to create a unified Arab stand and eliminate all the causes of differences as the best way to shoulder the responsibility of confronting aggression. Jordan was the first country to advocate the pan-Arabization of the battle and common fate and made strenuous efforts to promote Arab conviction and Arab feelings to this level. Jordan believes that all the Arab states are equally the target of Israel. One of the means by which Israel is fighting us is by spreading a spirit of doubt and division among us to weaken the Arab nation and, consequently, control its destiny. Our relations with Syria are the same as our relations with all the Arab states--relations of fraternity and common destiny based on the premise that the safety of any Arab country is the safety of the whole Arab nation. Under no circumstances will we permit the jeopardizing of these relations because that would weaken the Arab nation at a time when we direly need to consolidate our ranks and coordinate to confront the common enemy.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the significance of King Husayn's prospective visit to the Soviet Union?

Al-Qasim: We believe that the equation of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved under the umbrella of the United Nations and the Security Council which can play a basic role by virtue of its jurisdictions. This requires international participation and guarantees. Therefore, the Soviet Union, like America, Europe and all the parties concerned, has an important role in the achievement of this equation. On the basis of this conviction, we have maintained contacts with all the sides. His Exalted Majesty King Husayn accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union some time ago but the visit was postponed until the fall because of previous engagements. The delicate phase through which the Middle East issue is passing demands an intensification of the dialogue among the parties concerned. Views must be exchanged on this issue and the atmosphere will be suitable for discussing matters of interest to the two countries.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the situation with regard to Jordanian-American relations?

Al-Qasim: We have normal and good relations with the United States. We hold a view which we have been putting forward at meetings and on special occasions regarding the process of finding a comprehensive and just solution to our issue. This view is based on three principles which have the consensus of all the states of the world:

1--Complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967.

2--Restoration of Jerusalem under Arab sovereignty.

3--Guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their own fate on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO.

We are working for the continuation of the dialogue and meetings with the American administrations, hoping to make the United States see the Arab right as Europe has done recently. We believe that the United States can equally play an effective role in the peace process, just like the Soviet Union, Europe and the parties concerned. The United States also has interests which it wishes to preserve. It also wishes to promote its relations with the Arab states.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the situation in Lebanon today? How can the Arabs ward off the Israeli aggression against fraternal Lebanon?

Al-Qasim: The situation in Lebanon has reached such a dangerous pitch that is threatening not only Lebanon but all the countries in the area. Israel expands its influence by taking advantage of the internal divisions in Lebanon and of certain dissident elements like Sa'd Haddad who serve Israel and help it. Undoubtedly, Israel is the only beneficiary from the continued bloodshed in Lebanon and it is the one which is fanning the internal conflict directly or indirectly. Therefore, confronting the Israeli aggression demands adherence by the Lebanese leadership and people to their territorial integrity. They should not allow the partition plot to be implemented. A comprehensive Arab plan and strategy must be drawn up to build Arab intrinsic power. This requires a united Arab stand. We have been advocating this for a long time because we are well aware of Israel's expansionist policy. Last but not least, help must be given to Lebanon in all fields so as to enable it to restore its national unity and legitimate authority and to rebuild itself and assume its responsibility of contributing positively to the fateful battle. This must be followed by material aid and assistance to rebuild what has been destroyed in this country, which is dear to every Arab.

KHADDAM CALLS ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO 'PUNISH ISRAEL'

JN301729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has called on the UN General Assembly to adopt decisive resolutions to punish Israel and suspend its membership in the United Nations in order to ensure respect for the UN Charter and resolutions and to stress the importance of work toward the achievement of peace.

Addressing the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, Khaddam referred to the continued Israeli policy of aggression in the region, whether in the occupied territories or in the series of aggressions against Lebanon or in the continuation of the annexation of occupied Arab lands, and its disregard of all international resolutions calling for an end to these aggressions.

He stressed that the situation has been complicated and aggravated by the tripartite conspiracy concocted by U.S. imperialism with the Israeli Government and the Egyptian regime in Camp David. This conspiracy is aimed at weakening the Arab nation, liquidating the Palestinian question and securing Israeli aggression in Palestine and occupied Arab territories in order to impose U.S. military, economic and political domination over the region, he said.

Khaddam explained that it has been natural for the Arabs to reject and confront this conspiracy because as much as they care for the establishment of just peace, they reject capitulation.

ATH-THAWRAH: IRAQI OIL FLOW TO BANIYAS HALTED

JN290850 Syria ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA)--A responsible source in the Ministry of Oil and Natural Resources announced here yesterday that the flow of Iraqi crude oil to Baniyas stopped at 0900 yesterday morning.

The responsible source added: The suspension of the oil flow is due to the fact that Iraqi oil installations were affected by the Iranian shelling. The starting again of pumping now depends on efforts to repair damage to the installations.

The Iraqi Government asked Syria last Thursday to allow Iraq to pump Iraqi oil through Syrian pipelines to the city of Tripoli in Lebanon. Syria immediately and unconditionally agreed to the Iraqi request.

SYRIA ACCUSES IRAQ OF FINANCING MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

JN010525 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Syrian television service carried an interview yesterday with a member of the Muslim Brotherhood gang who confessed that this organization has received \$25 million from Iraq to plot within circles of the Syrian armed forces.

Criminal 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Razzaq confessed that the Muslim brotherhood gang failed to find suitable ground for its plotting among the Syrian armed forces, despite the missions it received from Iraq for this purpose.

ALGERIA

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES ON UNANNOUNCED VISIT

NC302257 Paris AFP in English 2252 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 30 Sep (AFP)--Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived here tonight for an unannounced visit, the purpose and length of which were unknown.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who has just been in Baghdad and Tehran on a good-offices mission to try to stop the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, will probably meet with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and inform him about the results of his mission.

Observers here noted that as soon as the Iranian-Iraqi hostilities broke out the Algerian president launched a series of telephone consultations with several Arab chiefs of state and the presidents of Iraq and Iran.

MAURITANIA'S HAYDALA ARRIVES FOR BENDJEDID MEETING

LD282035 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Algerian-Mauritanian political talks have just begun at the People's Palace with a private conversation between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN], [words indistinct] who arrived late this afternoon in Algiers.

In a statement to the press on his arrival, the Mauritanian president outlined the scope and the aims of his official visit to Algeria.

[Begin Haydala recording] I should first of all like to express my great satisfaction at being in this land [words indistinct]. I should also like to thank sincerely brother President Chadli Bendjedid for giving me the opportunity to [words indistinct] your country. [Word indistinct] comes to crown a certain number of meetings between Algerian and Mauritanian leaders. [Word indistinct] the normalization of diplomatic relations between our two brother and neighboring countries. The last of these meetings has just ended in Nouakchott on [words indistinct] different aspects of cooperation between our two countries. My wish is that this visit will contribute positively, first of all to the resumption and the strengthening of this bilateral cooperation, then to agreement and unity of the peoples of the Maghreb, and finally to the unity of the Arab world. [end recording]

LIBYA

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 28 SEP

LD280708 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Member of the Syrian Ba'th Party's National Command, Mr Muhammad Haidar, arrived in Tripoli this morning to attend the General People's Congress extraordinary session tomorrow. Mr Haidar affirmed to our correspondent the Syrian masses' solidarity with the Libyan people in the common quest for unity. The Syrian party official expressed honour for being able to participate in the General People's Congress proceedings which are being held to ascertain unity between the Jamahiriya and Syria whose establishment is the hope of all Arabs.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS LEAVE TRIPOLI 28 SEP

LD281952 Tripoli JANA in English 1629 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Sep (JANA)--Leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement left Tripoli yesterday evening after ending their visit to the Jamahiriyah. They were: Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front-General Command; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; Issma al-Qadi, secretary general of As-Saiqah; Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Political Bureau member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Fadil Shrouf, Political Bureau member of the Popular Front General Command.

PEOPLE'S GENERAL CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

LD290756 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0245 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The People's General Congress concluded its extraordinary session yesterday evening at the People's Hall in Tripoli with a reading of the resolutions adopted by the various basic popular conferences and drafted by the general meeting of the popular conferences, popular committees, trade unions and vocational organizations--the People's General Congress. The following are the resolutions:

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] borders will be open to all Arabs. The SPLAJ land will be the land of all Arabs. The Arab nationality will be the nationality of all the inhabitants of the SPLAJ and dual nationality will be abolished.
2. The SPLAJ will be considered a frontline state. All capabilities will be devoted for the battle of the Arab unity and liberation with the speeding up of the creation of the armed people for the sake of the realization of actual confrontation.
3. Merger will be established between the Libyan Arab people and the Syrian Arab people provided that authority shall be vested in the people and no authority shall be vested in the states and the merger shall be the nucleus for an overall Arab unity and for the establishment of the Jamahiriyah Arab socialist free and united society in the whole Arab lands with authority in it vested in the people.
4. The speech of commander of the revolution brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the revolution will be considered the program of work for the coming stage locally and on the pan-Arab field.
5. Views of the conferences which represented a small proportion and which disagreed with the majority of the conferences will be taken into consideration in respect of all the resolutions they have taken.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD251338 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Casablanca, 25 Sep (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here Wednesday for New York where he will head the Moroccan delegation at the works of the thirty-third [as received] session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In a statement to newsmen, Mr Boucetta indicated that the agenda of this session includes more than 120 points concerning international economic, political and social questions.

Mr Boucetta added that this session would allow the heads of state and government and the foreign affairs ministers to express their viewpoints on international issues and on issues interesting their respective countries.

In this respect Mr Boucetta outlined that Morocco will defend its great cause, the Sahara affair, and explain its viewpoint on the tension prevailing in north-west Africa. "We shall reaffirm Morocco's stand concerning the defense of its territorial integrity and independence as well as its will to see peace and understanding prevail in the region," added the foreign minister.

About the Middle East, Mr Boucetta precised that "Morocco assumes responsibilities related to the defense of Al-Quds and Palestine especially as King Hassan II of Morocco is entrusted with the chairmanship of the Al-Quds Committee".

The foreign minister further stated that the Al-Quds Committee was requested to set up a practical and global strategy including all the Islamic world's political, diplomatic, economic and even military potentialities to defend Al-Quds and Palestine. Mr Boucetta added that the Al-Quds Committee must set up this strategy before the end of the current year in order to submit it to the coming summit of the Islamic Conference Organization.

During this 33rd [as received] session, added Mr Boucetta, Morocco will have to reiterate its positions on various international issues, mainly those of colonialism, apartheid, and the tensions that threaten international peace and security as it is the case in Asia, and in the Middle East with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES MILITARY COMMUNIQUE FOR 19-24 SEP

LD262258 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] continue their victorious attacks against the forces of occupation and expansion. With every attack they mount against the Moroccan royalist forces, both on occupied Saharan soil and in the depths of Moroccan territory, the ALPS fighters have scored victories which have stunned the Rabat regime. In the face of successive defeats meted out to its forces, the Rabat regime is no longer able to suppress the truth about the bitter and tragic situation in which the helpless Moroccan people find themselves.

The valiant battles waged by the ALPS against the occupiers and the great defeats inflicted on the invasion forces on each occasion have proved that the Saharan people's will to seek freedom can never be undermined by Moroccan army parades or by the policy of misrepresentation pursued by the Rabat regime. Thus, the ALPS vanguards with the passing of the days have proved their combat ability and have shown that nothing is impossible in the struggle to liberate the homeland from the intruding usurper. They have also proved that they are masters of the situation and that the language of force is the only one that can ensure the end of occupation and burial of the expansionist idea forever.

Within the framework of this just struggle of the Saharan people, a communique issued by the SDAR Information Ministry states that ALPS units on 19 and 20 September violently shelled Moroccan military observation positions in Smara--on Saharan soil--using heavy artillery. The communique explained that this shelling, which lasted about 35 minutes, resulted in the deaths of four members of the occupation forces and the wounding of five others, in addition to material losses to the Moroccan observation positions.

The communique adds that a mine planted by the Saharan fighters on 24 September blew up under a Moroccan military truck on the road linking (Touzgui) and (Bouguerba). The explosion destroyed the truck and killed all its occupants.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON KOMER DELEGATION'S VISIT

TA301807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Robert Komer has arrived in Israel following his visit to Egypt. He will confer with the security establishment leaders and, among other things, he will probably discuss strategic coordination between Israel and the United States. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

The first meeting Komer held at the Israeli Defense Ministry today was with Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. This was followed by a meeting with a large number of participants which included the chief of staff, the Defense Ministry's director general, the navy commander, the air force commander, the director of military intelligence, the deputy chief of staff, Major General Sharoni [chief of the IDF's Planning Branch] and Maj Gen Avraham Tamir [defense minister's national security assistant]. The deputy defense minister surveyed the Israeli positions, emphasizing to the guest Israel's importance in the region. He stressed the events on the Iranian-Iraqi border and reviewed the implications of these events for U.S. relations with Israel.

Mr Komer presented the U.S. positions, emphasizing U.S. commitment to Israel's security. The composition of the team met by Mr Komer today indicates the importance attached by security circles to the visit. It can be assumed that in today's talk such subjects as possible joint maneuvers and the questions Begin said the Americans posed to him were raised. The matter of the reports about the question of a joint defense pact which was of interest to Mr Begin was also raised. However, the most curious subject this evening was Mr Komer's report on his visit to Egypt and his talks there with the Egyptian chief of staff and President as-Sadat. Due to the delay of the U.S. delegation's arrival in Israel, the visit planned for it to the Negev airfield sites was cancelled.

Begin Comment

TA010829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] This morning the prime minister and defense minister met with U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Robert Komer and later described the meeting as a friendly one in which mutual strategic problems were discussed. Mr Begin said that as far as the strategic dialogue is concerned, the [U.S.] attitude is favorable and will even take a positive turn. The guest refused to talk to reporters but U.S. sources told our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, that Israel attributes too much significance to the resumption of the strategic dialogue. In their opinion it has never been stopped. Also attending the meeting were Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch. The U.S. delegation will leave Israel today.

TZIPORI VIEWS EGYPTIAN-U.S. COOPERATION, TERRORISM

TA291008 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2005 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Interview granted by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori to Yosi 'Abadi and Gad Becker with moderator Pinhas 'Idan--date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Tzipori, what implications does the increasingly broad military cooperation between the United States and Egypt have for our relations with the Egyptians and the Americans? Is this cooperation, to a certain degree, made at our expense?

[Answer] What does that phrase--at our expense--mean? Has the United States cut its aid to Israel as a result of the cooperation with Egypt? No. I think the fact that the United States is trying to consolidate itself in Egypt may be for the good in the long run. This means that there is another moderate element, the element most friendly to the state of Israel, an element that wants to create strongholds in order to cope with the communist or militant Islamic problems. From this aspect, there is no doubt that this is positive. There is, however, one thing. As we said earlier, matters in the Middle East are changeable. If the picture changes and the United States has to leave Egypt just as the Soviets and the British left and if the Egyptians then have more modern technology and [words indistinct] certainly not be of benefit to us. But the question is: What can the state of Israel do to stop a country which, from its strategic and global viewpoint, has its own requirements? I think the answer is very little. Of course, we must see to it that the relations between Israel and the United States continue to be as close in all fields and possibly even closer. Who knows, perhaps one day there will be a strong triangle of Egypt, the United States and Israel.

[Question] Did we see this development as playing a part in the signing of the peace agreement?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] To such an extent?

[Answer] To such an extent. Also, I think that I have personally expressed the view, in several lectures and interviews, that there is no doubt that the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel lessens the possibility of Israel applying pressure to limit U.S. supplies to Egypt.

[Question] Mr Deputy Defense Minister, let us move on to the situation on the northern border, the constant war we are conducting against the terrorists. Has the policy we knew in the past, a policy of retaliation, been exchanged for one of initiative, with all the political difficulties this entails?

[Answer] I have been in the establishment for 3 years. Over those 3 years there has not been a policy of retaliation. Even before I was in the political establishment of the Ministry of Defense--when I served in the army--over the last few years there has not been a policy of retaliation. There certainly is a decision that existed during the previous government and that still exists; wherever we can locate the terrorists, whether it be in their actual concentrations or while they are preparing, we will hit them first. Since the timing of an action is not only military but is also connected with some political background, decisions about actions must be considered with all the data. But, in principle, the action is preventive and does not wait until after we are shot or murdered. We will hit them wherever we find them. That is the policy that has existed for the last 3 years and that also exists today.

[Question] Even a policy which has made its mark has exposed us to political difficulties--pressures that are greater than normal.

[Answer] There is no doubt that, when Jews are murdered, sympathy for the state of Israel may be greater than when we prevent murder. But there are things that are beyond such considerations. If I know where there is a group of murderers, it is advisable to cut off their hands before they lay them on any Jew.

[Question] Are the signs of this activity purely military? Can it also harm the PLO's political strength?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. The aims of these actions are primarily military, in order that they should not harm the State of Israel and its citizens; beyond this, however, when we attack them and strive hard, as happened in the last action, we demonstrate that there is a great gap between their boasts and their ability to fight and defend themselves. After all, they see all this comprehensive Arab effort aimed at the state of Israel and its inhabitants without any moral restrictions--their achievements are close to nil.

[Question] What is the reaction of the Americans to these attacks, our preemptive attacks?

[Answer] That depends. The Americans are not happy that U.S. equipment is being used but we have explained this unequivocally: Our weapons are in our possession in order to defend the nation of Israel. It is not we who declare the destruction of a nation and it is not we who initiate action. As it happens, however, our latest activity--I think from the political-international viewpoint as well--has been accepted with moderation.

Aid to Iran Issue

TA281245 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] "Israel could give Iran significant help and permit it, logistically speaking, to continue its war against Iraq. Naturally, such a possibility could not be implemented as long as there is no genuine change in the Iranian extremist regime," Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori told MA'ARIV last night.

Mr Tzipori said that logistically speaking, Israeli aid would have great importance. The Iranian naval vessels use "Gavri'el" sea-to-sea missiles made in Israel and Iran's artillery uses some shells that are made in Israel. "If Iran were to make a change, we would help it, but today Iran's attitude toward Israel is the same as that of the PLO and of course we would not help the PLO," he confirmed.

According to foreign sources, Israel supplied Iran with many varieties of weapons during the shah's rule.

Official sources said that since Khomeyni's rise to power in Tehran, there have been no official contacts between Iranian and Israeli officials.

GASTON THORN MEETS WITH ARAB NOTABLES 30 SEP

TA302041 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The president of the Council of Europe, Mr Gaston Thorn, expressed the fear that the peace process begun in Camp David will not succeed and that sooner or later another solution will have to be found. Nevertheless Thorn emphasized he was not opposed to the Camp David accords. Thorn said that the importance of the European initiative in contrast to the Camp David accords lies in its recognition of the PLO as a partner in the peace talks and in its support for self-determination for the Palestinians and Israeli withdrawal from the territories. Thorn met today with nine Arab notables from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and, according to him, they were all united in their opinion that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. All the leaders he met also demand a full Israeli withdrawal from the territories, including east Jerusalem.

Press Conference

TA302005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The president of the Council of Europe today held discussions with nine leaders from the territories. This followed an afternoon session with Prime Minister Begin. Moments ago Gaston Thorn finished his last meeting of the day and held a news conference at the British Consulate in east Jerusalem. Jerry Cheslow was there:

[Begin recording] Gaston Thorn had a full afternoon of meetings with leaders from the territories who had a wide range of political views. The nine leaders included more moderate Palestinians such as Mayors Ilyas Frayj and Rashad ash-Shawwa of Bethlehem and Gaza and more radical personalities such as Mayor Ibrahim Tawil of Al-Birah. The message he received was clear, Thorn said: Support for the PLO, acceptance of Israel's existence and a call for an Israeli withdrawal from all of the occupied territories and east Jerusalem. I asked Thorn whether his visit and talks with Palestinian leaders symbolized new increased European participation in the Middle East process.

[Thorn] I hope so and I believe so.

[Cheslow] Thorn was asked whether he was not concerned about statements by U.S. officials that a European initiative could sabotage the Camp David process.

[Thorn] I am concerned if the Palestinians are not authorized to have some hopes. [as heard]

[Cheslow] Thorn outlined the differences in the European and the American positions.

[Thorn] We already said that we recognize the PLO as one of the partners in discussions. We already said that we are for self determination [words indistinct] I mean that was not in the Camp David process, so anyhow we already took a certain stand.

[Cheslow] Thorn termed his talks with Prime Minister Begin this morning friendly and outspoken.

[Thorn] We still diverge as we did last time on the main issues of the recognition of the PLO and self determination and complete withdrawal, to put it very bluntly and frankly. [end recording]

Israeli Reaction

TA301804 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] It is said in the prime minister's office that it is good that the remarks made by the local leaders in the territories reach attentive ears in Europe as well as in the United States. Likewise it is stated by the military authorities that Thorn had better get first-hand information of the views of the leaders in the territories. Correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports:

The meeting between local leaders from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and Gaston Thorn does not come against a background of special activity. Security elements note that quiet has prevailed in recent weeks in the territories. The meeting was already set a long time ago. The list of notables with whom Thorn is meeting has not been determined by the military authorities, but at Thorn's request. Furthermore, the military authorities facilitated the meetings as much as possible and enabled all invited notables to reach Jerusalem although the movements of some of them are restricted.

The military authorities believe that Thorn's meeting with the leaders from the territories does not significantly add to the numerous meetings Jerusalem foreign consuls hold with these leaders. It is said that Thorn wants to know the personages and their views directly. It is stated by the prime minister's office also that it is good that the said remarks reach authoritative sources in Europe and in the United States. It is, however, emphasized by the prime minister's office that Gaston Thorn has come to get acquainted with the leaders and listen to their views and not in order to conduct negotiations. Europe, after the Venice resolutions, it is stated, is not worthy of serving as a mediator. It is noted that Thorn is an important European leader who showed friendship toward Israel in the past. Israel accepted his request to meet with leaders from the territories. His ability to say that he has met with them is a positive development for the state of Israel.

EXPERTS ASSESS IRANIAN ATTACK, IRAQI NUCLEAR PLAN

TA302022 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Security elements this evening tried to assess the influence of the Iranian attack [on the Iraqi nuclear facility] on the process of Iraqi nuclear arms development. Military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports on the Iraqi nuclear plan, the timetable for the appearance of nuclear arms in the region and on the possible blow this may be dealt following today's events:

The Iraqi nuclear reactor, Tammuz 1, which is being built in the small town of (At-Tawita) on the banks of the Tigris River, is considered the gravest strategic threat to the stability of the Middle East in the coming decade. The nuclear reactor in question is of the Osiris type, supplied by France to Iraq. This is a medium-size reactor which requires at least 12 kg of U-235 enriched uranium for its operation. In addition, France is building for the Iraqis a small, experimental nuclear reactor of the Isis type, requiring 8 kg of enriched uranium, that will serve for the training of Iraqi engineers and technicians. Each of the reactors separately, if operated with the minimum required uranium, is not capable of producing real nuclear arms. However, if the Iraqis combine the quantities, 12 and 8 kg, they will be able to produce a bomb. So far the French have already supplied the Iraqis with two shipments of enriched uranium which make possible the operation of both reactors. According to the planned timetable the French were supposed to complete the building of the reactor by the end of last year after Iraqi experts had trained in France so as to participate in the building. However, 1 and 1/2 years ago a mysterious explosion took place in the French plant and the core of the reactor was destroyed. Therefore, the supply of the parts to Iraq began only in February 1980. An Egyptian nuclear scientist who trained in the Soviet Union and worked for the Iraqi atomic energy agency was murdered in Paris 4 months ago. This naturally marred the process of training the manpower necessary for the operation of the reactors. However, despite all this, the Tammuz 1 reactor was supposed to start operation in about 3 months. According to the schedule, French experts were supposed to supervise the work of the reactor until 1982 and then the Iraqis were supposed to take over control. It is estimated in Israel that, according to such a schedule, an Iraqi nuclear bomb may be ready in the mid-1980's. Will the Iranian air attack disrupt this worrisome timetable? Israeli experts estimated this evening that even if only the living quarters and the work areas were hit and no damage was caused to the structure and core of the reactor that is being set up, the operation will be delayed for at least a few months, half a year perhaps, until the infrastructure is rebuilt. All this naturally depends on stabilization of the security situation in the region. The more important question is "Will the Iranians settle for this? It is believed in Israel that the air attack reflects not only an escalation in the fighting but also Iranian recognition of the long-term danger inherent in an Iraqi nuclear potential. Therefore, Israeli experts believe that the Iraqis, who enjoy air superiority, may try their luck again.

CEAO, ECOWAS OFFICIALS DISCUSS NIAMEY CONFERENCE AGENDA

AB010855 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Summary] "The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received in audience the secretary general of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, Mr Moussa Ngom, and the secretary general of the nonaggression pact of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Col (Tabarel de Souza). The CEAO secretary general, Mr Moussa Ngom, made the following statement to the press after the audience."

[Begin recording] [Ngom] We discussed the preparations being made for the forthcoming CEAO summit conference.

[Question] "Can you tell us the agenda of the forthcoming CEAO summit in Niamey?"

[Answer] The agenda mainly concerns CEAO problems relating to trade. Some dossiers relating to cooperation in the industrial field will also be examined. "We will also take the opportunity to inform the heads of state about the nonaggression and military assistance pact. The pact's secretary general, Colonel (Tabarel), discussed this question with the president."

[Question] What are the steps being taken to ensure integrated industrial development?

[Answer] "Up till now, we have been concerned with the setting up of the general instruments for this integration. Up till now, we have been concerned with the training of manpower. We will now go on to the next stage--that of setting up integrated industries." We should specialize our states in certain industries. This requires political support. "It requires the political commitment of the heads of state."

[Question] "What concrete decisions has the CEAO taken so far concerning the free circulation of persons and goods in the member countries?"

[Answer] "As you know, we have already adopted the principle of free circulation of goods." The principle of free circulation and establishment of persons was adopted in 1978. "This agreement is being ratified. Some states have not yet ratified it." This year, we will adopt another agreement on free circulation--the free circulation of capital. [end recording]

The following is the statement made to the press by the secretary general of the nonaggression and military assistance pact after the audience.

[Begin recording] [De Souza] "The head of state received me to enable me to report to him about the forthcoming summit meeting of the pact which will be held immediately after the CEAO summit."

[Question] "We know that all the countries have not agreed on a defense pact. What is the CEAO's position?"

[Answer] The Niamey summit meeting will be the second to be held to discuss this defense pact. "At the moment the position is sound." The political will exists. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIAL MIKULIC CONCLUDES VISIT

LD30168 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 30 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpts] The high-level Yugoslav delegation led by Comrade Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, left for the PDRY this morning upon completion of a 6-day visit to socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Branko Mikulic called a press conference last night. In his press statement, the senior Yugoslav official said that Ethiopia and Yugoslavia have no further alternatives but to join hands at international forums in the struggle against the use of force, the establishment of foreign military bases and interference in the internal affairs of states, and to ensure respect for the independence and territorial integrity of nations.

UGANDA

TWO PARTIES THREATEN BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

LD261140 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Two of Uganda's four political parties have threatened to boycott the proposed elections in December unless the interim government fulfills six conditions which they consider essential for the elections to be fair.

Officials of the Democratic Party and the Uganda Patriotic Movement are demanding strict implementation of all decisions previously taken by an all-party committee. The two parties have refused to participate in sessions of the National Consultative Council following last week's appointment of a council chairman who is sympathetic to the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] of former president Milton Obote. The two are calling for the use of a single ballot box in each polling station and the use of foreign observers during the electoral period beginning with the voters registration exercise. The two parties are the main opponents of the UPC. It is understood that the smallest, the Conservative Party, is considering joining the Patriotic Party against the congress. The UPC is being strongly supported by the chairman of the ruling Military Commission, Mr Muwanga.

GHANA

UNC VOTES TO ABROGATE ALLIANCE WITH PNP

AB270730 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Delegates attending the annual conference of the UNC [United National Convention] yesterday voted overwhelmingly to abrogate the party's alliance with the ruling PNP [People's National Party]. Voting was 164 against and 44 in favor. The abrogation of the alliance was the climax of a heated and (?tense) packed debate during which, according to a GHANA NEWS AGENCY report, tempers [word indistinct] and rose high.

The leader of the party, Mr William Ofori-Atta, sat quietly while the debate went on. The general secretary of the party, Dr Obed Asamoah told the delegates that the conditions under which the alliance was formed had not been fulfilled. Earlier, Mr Ofori-Atta had emphasized that the party is committed to constitutional rule within the limits laid out in the Constitution. He said constitutional rule should be firmly established to become part of the country's normal life. Any attempt to subvert it and impose any other rule must therefore be resisted. He said the UNC will not be found lacking in insisting on fullest application of the Constitution in order to promote the welfare of Ghanaians in spite of its opposition to or alliance with the PNP government.

Conference Resolutions

AB280721 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The UNC has said that despite the abrogation of the alliance with the PNP, it will continue to cooperate with the government and also offer positive suggestions to it. In a resolution adopted at the end of its 2-day national conference in Accra yesterday, the party called on the government to start a new course of economic policy which relieves the actual needs of the country. It said the basic objective of the economic policy should aim at transforming the economy from one of trading to production.

Another resolution calls on the government to take steps to establish stable relations between the cedi and other currencies of ECOWAS to help reduce speculation and smuggling and promote legitimate trade among the member states. This, the resolution said, will bring to an end the present disharmony between the country's economy and those of other member states.

On the political situation in the country, the UNC viewed with great concern that attitude of government in precipitating confrontations and constitutional crises. It referred particularly to the attitude of the government toward the electoral commissioner and the chief justice, and warned that the UNC would not be party to any action which undermines the Constitution.

On public appointments, the party said it considered it as most improper for party functionaries to be appointed to more than one board and also parliamentarians to be appointed to the trade board. It said such appointments may lead to conflicts of interest because in the final analysis it is Parliament which oversees the activities of public corporations.

Mr Akuoko, MP for Mampong North, was elected as the new chairman of the party. He replaces Mr William Ofori-Atta, who remains the leader. The general secretary of the party, Dr Obed Asamoah, was reelected unopposed.

IVORY COAST

SEVENTH PDCI-RDA CONGRESS OPENS IN ABIDJAN

AB291719 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The greatest event in our country today is the seventh congress of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally]. The sessions were opened this morning.

The chairman of the organizing committee, who is also the minister of justice, Mr Camille Aliali, announced the program and then nominated three people to conduct the affairs of the congress: El Hadj Mamadou Coulibaly, as chairman, and Mr Ehoulie Michel and Mr Amoakon Leon as his assistants. The participants approved these nominations by acclamation. Then came the opening speech of the chairman of the congress, El Hadj Mamdou Coulibaly, in which he wished a very warm welcome to all the foreign delegations, political parties and the various invited guests including more than 200 foreign journalists.

The greater part of the chairman's opening speech was devoted to tribute to the head of state and to the topics to be discussed during the sessions of the congress.

Houphouet-Boigny Speech Excerpt

AB301120 [Editorial Report] Abidjan Domestic Service in French at 1000 GMT on 30 September carries a live relay from the Palais des Congres in Abidjan of President Houphouet-Boigny's 3-hour address to the seventh congress of the PDCI. After severely condemning the selfish ambitions of some citizens, the president says: The people demand that they should be left alone to choose freely their representatives at all levels. "In the past those elected did not care to give an account of their stewardship to their electors because they considered themselves accountable only to the chairman of the party. Some of them even went as far as telling the electors: Whether you like it or not, I will be reelected. [applause] Let us allow the people to freely choose their representatives and stability will be insured." The president calls on the congress to reduce the number of members of the party's Political Bureau and the Steering Committee. He also calls for the abolition of the post of party secretary general and the creation of a central committee, which will assist the party chairman in the discharge of his responsibilities. The president discusses other innovations which he feels the party requires. The congress, he says, will appoint a commission which will be asked to see to the revision of the party's constitution.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN NEW STATE REQUEST--The Nigerian House of Representatives yesterday completed its first session of 181 sitting days as required by the constitution. The house formally accepted the request for the creation of a new state from the present Oyo State. The area concerned is made up of eight local governments. They include Igbo, Ogbomosho, Oyo and Kajola. The request has been referred to the house committee on state creation. [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Sep 80]

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTH A OPENS CAPE NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS

Action Against Violence

LD300504 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The South African Government and the state will act with all the forces at their disposal to prevent an increase in violence resulting from efforts by left- and rightwing elements to disrupt law and order. This statement was made by the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in opening the congress of the Cape National Party. Mr Botha said South Africa's forces had never been used to their fullest power but that the government would not hesitate to use them to maintain stability. If this happened, people should not complain if they got hurt. There was too much at stake.

Another point made by Mr Botha was that measures by which the state controlled the life of the ordinary citizen should be reduced to the minimum. The danger of (?extensive) regulation was that the greater the volume of controls, the greater the likelihood of their being contravened. One of the main aims of the rationalization of the public service was to reduce the number of legal provisions. About 800 obsolete laws would be scrapped next year.

Concerning the President's Council, Mr Botha said the preparatory work was already far advanced: the names of people serving on the council would be announced during the course of next week.

Land Use Issue

LD200934 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the mere addition of land in the consolidation process is no solution to relations between South Africa and the national states. What is important, however, is the proper utilization of that land.

Opening the Cape congress of the National Party in Port Elizabeth, he said 23 percent of the earlier Republic of South Africa's best agricultural land was in the hands of black states but that land was not being utilized to its maximum capacity. Should this be the case, 25 million people could be provided with food.

ZIMBABAWE

MUGABE SAYS ASSEMBLY POINTS TO BE DISMANTLED 'SHORTLY'

LD291008 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Sep 80 CA

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, this evening returned from Umtali where he addressed a historic mammoth rally in the city's Shakubva stadium this afternoon.

In his address, Comrade Mugabe first outlined fully the long history of Zimbabwe's struggle for social justice and independence from 1893 up to the historic Lancaster House agreement.

He warned that although Zimbabwe's new struggle now exists in the economic field, strong measures, including the use of arms, may be taken against those who are disturbing the newly established peace. Comrade Mugabe however announced that all assembly points are to be dismantled shortly and all freedom fighters will be accommodated in the urban areas. Comrade Mugabe then thanked the masses of this country for their undaunted sacrifices during the liberation war. He said Zimbabweans now have a reason for being happy and proud of the new social order because their votes had given power to the people's government to change the status quo.

Calling for the complete destruction of discrimination, the prime minister told the rally that all whites who still cannot accept the new social order have no place to live in Zimbabwe. He said that the racial imbalance in the civil service is unacceptable, adding that the policy of African advancement is an ongoing exercise to redress the discrepancy. The prime minister however appealed to the population of Zimbabwe to be more patient with their government, as it is working very hard to satisfy their aspirations.

He said although the minimum wage which has been set up by the government is still low it gives a sound starting point for improving the people's wages. Comrade Mugabe also told the rally that a commission of inquiry on wages, prices and conditions of service is making the necessary investigations for the government to improve the general standard of living in Zimbabwe.

He said the redistribution of land program, which has already been started, will be completed next year, and he called on the small-scale farmers to work very hard to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

On the question of industrial unrest, Comrade Mugabe strongly condemned strike action by workers, but urged them to bring their grievances to the notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Services.

Amid cheers of applause from the crowd, Comrade Mugabe told the rally that the introduction of free education in all primary schools is a step towards adopting the same system at higher levels.

Comrade Mugabe also pointed out that all those traditional leaders who lost their chieftainships because of their open support for the liberation struggle will have their chieftainships reinstated.

BRIEFS

OAU OFFICIAL IN ANGOLA--Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, had a meeting in Luanda yesterday morning with the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Hashim Mbita. Mr Hashim Mbita left Luanda yesterday after paying a 3-day visit to Angola during which he held discussions with our authorities on problems related to the liberation of Namibia. On departure the OAU Liberation Committee executive secretary was seen off by the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Angolan Government, Comrade (Germano Gomes).

[Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 29 Sep 80 EA]